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VOL. XV, No. 24

MONDAY, MAY 1, 1922

WHOLE No. 420



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In this new book, Latin constructions are contrasted or compared with English.

"52. **Dative Case.** In English many relationships between words are expressed by *to, for, from, with, in, at,* and the like. These are called prepositions. Latin, too, often makes a similar use of prepositions, but frequently expresses such relationships by means of case forms that English does not possess. One of these cases is called the *Dative*."

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The Touch of Gold
The Impiety and Punishment of Niobe
Perseus and Andromeda

A TERM OF OVID

by CLARENCE W. GLEASON, A.M.
Roxbury Latin School, Boston

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INDIRECT DISCOURSE AND THE SUBJUNCTIVE OF ATTRACTION¹

The purpose of this paper is to discuss certain aspects only of the two constructions named in its title. It will endeavor first to show that the category of Indirect Discourse is much more inclusive than the treatment given to it in most of our Grammars and text-books would indicate; and will then discuss the rival claims which the categories of Attraction and Indirect Subordinate Clause have upon certain subjunctives.

The definitions of Indirect Discourse found in the seven or eight Latin Grammars in common use in this country are in close agreement, and are so worded as to include in this category all words or thoughts that are indirectly quoted; but in the detailed descriptions that accompany the definitions there is wide variation, with a very general failure to include what the definitions logically involve.

With the exception of infinitives with verbs of emotion, considered by some, I think mistakenly, not to belong in Indirect Discourse, there is general agreement as to the limits of Indirect Statements. But there is a strong tendency to exclude from Indirect Discourse all Indirect Questions and Subordinate Expressions of Desire (i. e. of wishing and willing), either spoken or felt, unless these follow, in connected speech, an Indirect Statement, i. e. to draw a sharp line between what is usually called an Indirect Question and a Question in Indirect Discourse, and between a Substantive Volitive or Optative Clause with *ut* or *ne* and a Command in Indirect Discourse. The Grammars of Lane, Gildersleeve and Lodge, and Hale and Buck all recognize the complete identity of the two classes of Indirect Questions mentioned above. Lane, however (§§ 1705-1708), sharply distinguishes Substantive Volitive Clauses with *ut* from those without *ut*, calling the latter coordinate; and with the latter he classifies Commands in Indirect Discourse (2312, c). Gildersleeve and Lodge (652, Rem. 1) vaguely suggest some connection between the two classes of Indirect Command, but Hale (538) agrees with Lane in making a sharp division. The most extraordinary feature of Hale's classification, however, consists in his putting Indirect Statements in one class as main verbs, and everything else, i. e. Commands, Questions, and Subordinate Clauses, in another class, all as Subordinate Clauses (534, 2). It seems to me he would have great difficulty in proving the Indirect Command or Question more subordinate than the Indirect Statement.

¹This paper was read at the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of The Classical Association of the Atlantic States, at Hunter College, April 23, 1921.

But the two Grammars which perhaps are in widest use, those of Allen and Greenough, and Bennett, as well as the more recent Grammars of Burton and D'Ooge, suggest not the faintest connection between Indirect Commands or Indirect Questions which closely follow Indirect Statements and have no special introductory verb, and those which depend directly upon appropriate verbs.

Allen and Greenough (586, N. 2), half recognizing this inconsistency, say that "questions coming after a verb of asking are treated as Indirect Questions even if the verb of asking serves also to introduce a passage in the Indirect Discourse". The quoted phrase, "a passage in the Indirect Discourse", can here mean only 'a statement in Indirect Discourse', and the whole dictum is just as true and just as useless as it would be to say that statements coming after verbs of saying are treated as Indirect Statements even if the verb of saying serves also to introduce a question. The difficulty lies in trying to make two kinds of Indirect Questions that differ only in their immaterial circumstances, exactly as do Indirect Statements, which no one ever thinks of so dividing.

Indirect Commands are in still worse plight. Nearly all our grammarians and commentators refuse to consider Indirect Commands and Requests introduced e. g. by *impero ut* or *postulo ut* as worthy of inclusion in Indirect Discourse. According to them, if we read, 'He said he would come soon and that I should wait for him', this is all Indirect Discourse; but if it runs, 'He told me to wait for him, for he would come soon', the first half of the sentence is not Indirect Discourse at all. It is a Substantive Clause of Purpose or Substantive Volitive Clause, and the Indirect Discourse begins in the middle of the message. This seems to me perilously near absurdity, but the statements of our Grammars and the punctuation and references of our text-books mean just that and nothing else. What seems to me an adequate general statement might run somewhat as follows: When actual words are indirectly quoted, the quotation may begin either with an Indirect Statement, or with an Indirect Command or Request, or with an Indirect Question (after a verb of inquiring or of showing), or with an Indirect Subordinate Clause (as after a verb of blaming or complaining with *quod*); and the whole speech is introduced by a verb or an expression appropriate to the first clause quoted. Thereafter Indirect Statements are usually subordinate to an understood verb of saying, Indirect Questions to an understood verb of inquiring, and Indirect Commands or Requests to an understood verb of commanding or requesting.

As to the use and non-use of *ut* in Indirect Commands and Requests, it can only be said that *ut* is found usually, but by no means always, when the clause is attached to an introductory verb, but is found only occasionally when there is no such verb, as is quite natural. Both usages go back to the earlier paratactic use when *ut* was an adverb, and in the developed forms one is as logically dependent as the other. There seems to be a perfect analogy between these two usages and those illustrated by the two English sentences: 'He said that he would come' and 'He said he would come'.

Indirect Statements after verbs of thinking and knowing are always given equal place in Indirect Discourse with those after verbs of saying, and Indirect Questions after verbs of seeing and knowing are considered Indirect Questions as truly as those after verbs of asking. In like manner *ut*-clauses and *ne*-clauses with expressions of fear should be classed with Indirect Commands and Requests as forms of Indirect Discourse.

All this leads, very naturally and logically, to the ordinary Clause of Purpose; always a quoted thought, always the unexpressed wish that lies behind some action as its motive, it surely belongs in Indirect Discourse, along with all the other *ut*, *ne* subordinate clauses (i. e. all subordinate clauses introduced by *ne* and corresponding positive clauses with or without *ut*), every one of them an Indirect Expression of Desire. For, if the ordinary clause of purpose is not to be included in Indirect Discourse, every authoritative definition of the latter construction that I know of should be revised, and it seems to me a very real advantage to classify together all *ut*, *ne* subordinate clauses as Indirect Expressions of Desire, subdivided into Indirect Commands, Requests, Permissions, Fears, and simple Purposes, with a few other notions of similar meaning not so easily labeled. It may be added that the sharp distinction usually drawn between the adverbial and the substantive clauses with *ut* and *ne* is really not very sharp, and, at best, convenient, rather than important. Such clauses when dependent on verbs like *adduco*, *moveo*, *incito*, or *operam do*, carry the notion not of grammatical object but of direction, which is adverbial, not substantival; while before almost every so-called clause of 'pure' purpose the words *eo consilio* might easily be inserted (and are often found) without making the slightest difference in meaning, and then the clause may clearly be considered substantive, in apposition with the noun *consilio*.

This almost universal tendency to exclude from Indirect Discourse subordinate *ut*-clauses and subordinate *ne*-clauses, and, to a less extent, Indirect Questions would also, quite naturally, tend to prevent subjunctive clauses subordinate to them from being classed as Indirect Subordinate Subjunctives, and they have usually been considered cases of Attraction. The confusion and rivalry between these two categories are of long duration. A century or so ago, in some of the Grammars in common use, there was no such thing as Subjunctive of Indirect Subordinate Clause. Every-

thing was 'attracted', even by the Indirect Statement Infinitive. And even now, with the Indirect Subordinate Clause Subjunctive firmly established as a category in all our Grammars, much confusion still remains.

Roby (1774) puts both Attraction and Indirect Subordinate Clause under one rule, it being "a function of the subjunctive", he says, "to express an action qualifying another supposed or abstractly conceived action", thus claiming the same logical but very vague reason for both constructions, and leaving no room for Bennett's theory of mechanical assimilation or for Hale's theory of a shared modal feeling. Harkness (652) similarly says that "clauses closely dependent on a subjunctive or an infinitive are virtually indirect subordinate", though he presents no arguments for this statement, which seems to me to be very questionable. In Gildersleeve-Lodge (662) we read that "in a more general sense *Oratio Obliqua* is used of complementary clauses that belong to ideal relations", which, from the context, seems to mean clauses subordinate to subjunctives and infinitives.

Lane keeps the two constructions entirely separate in his definitions, but elsewhere makes no attempt whatever to distinguish between them. He discusses the tenses of subjunctives which, as he says, are "due to another subjunctive or infinitive" (1770) and every one of his ten illustrations is an Indirect Subordinate Clause; eight of them are dependent on Indirect Statement Infinitives. In all our Grammars are found so-called cases of Attraction that are easily explicable as Indirect Subordinate Clauses or as clauses of Characteristic. Of the latter type is one of the three illustrations of Attraction in Bennett's Latin Grammar (324): *quod ego fulear, pudeat?* Another illustration of Attraction, found in the same author's Syntax of Early Latin (1.311), runs as follows: *fortunatorum memorant insulas quo cuncti qui aetatem egerint caste suam convenient*. Bennett calls the attracting subjunctive one of implied Indirect Discourse, but surely the subjunctive supposed to be attracted is just as much a part of the quotation as is its superior verb.

The Allen and Greenough Grammar says, in a well known passage (593, N. 2), that in the sentence, *imperavit ut ea fierent quae opus esset*, if the relative clause is part of the thought but not part of the order, the subjunctive is due to Indirect Discourse, but, if it is part of the order, it is due to Attraction. In other words it is more likely to be due to Indirect Discourse if it is not part of what was said than if it is.

A thorough treatment of Attraction was made by Professor Tenney Frank, in his dissertation, *Attraction of Mood in Early Latin* (Chicago, 1904). This shows clearly that the principle of Attraction, at the period concerned, was only a tendency, there being, for every case of Attraction, one or more of the same sort not attracted, and that the strength of this tendency varied widely for reasons involving both the meaning of the clause and its position in the sentence. He protests very strongly, and very justly, I believe,

against considering Attraction as a sort of Indirect Discourse. Admitting that in many cases it is difficult to decide between them, he declares that they have very little in common, and that their origins are widely separated, herein differing sharply from Bennett, who sees in Attraction one of the probable sources of the Subjunctive of Indirect Subordinate Clause.

Professor Frank finds that only 35 per cent. of the possible cases in early Latin are attracted, and over half of these he considers due, in part at least, to other influences. A rough count of one hundred pages of Caesar, covering *De Bello Gallico* 1-5, and an equal amount of Cicero's Orations, including those usually read in preparation for College, gives the following results. In the Caesar there are ten clear cases of Attraction, nine of them subordinate to clauses of result, and two doubtful cases, as against thirty-two of non-attraction. In the Cicero I can find only two clear cases of Attraction (*Pro Marcello* 3), with six doubtful cases, where some other explanation is perfectly possible, and 107 instances of non-attraction; moreover, one of the two cases counted as clear (*Pro Marcello* 3) is a *quam*-clause of the type that sometimes takes the infinitive in Indirect Discourse, and so apparently was felt sometimes as coordinate rather than subordinate. If these figures anywhere nearly represent Cicero's general usage, he seems to have rather deliberately avoided the Subjunctive of Attraction.

As to the notion that infinitives outside Indirect Discourse generally attract their subordinate clauses into the subjunctive, it simply is not so. The instances are few and far between; and one slight indication of this may be found in the fact that the Grammars of Allen and Greenough, Bennett, Hale and Buck, Lane, Burton, and D'Ooge, all use the very same sentence as their only illustration.

Nothing has been said so far of that limitation of the principle of Attraction indicated by the fairly frequent use of the terms 'essential' or 'integral part'. But these terms, like the rule itself, merely indicate a tendency, and a rather mild one, at that. True it is that many, and probably the majority, of the attracted subjunctives are essential to the sense, but many are not, and in Cicero, at least, there were found many more essential clauses unattracted than attracted. The one absolutely clear case of Attraction in the hundred pages of Cicero is this: *Pomp. 9, cum maximas aedificasset ornassetque classes exercitusque permagnos, quibuscumque ex gentibus potuisset, comparasset.* The attracted clause here seems not in the least essential, while 45 of the 107 unattracted indicatives in the same hundred pages are in determinative relative clauses, essential to the thought, e. g. *Arch. 5, et erat hoc non solum ingeni ac litterarum verum etiam naturae atque virtutis, ut domus, quae huius adulescentiae prima favit, eadem esset familiarissima senectuti.* So Caesar writes (*B. G. 5.39*), *accidit ut non nulli milites, qui lignationis causa in silvas discessissent, repentino equitum adventu interciperentur, where the relative clause is attracted but not essential, and he also writes (*B. G.**

5.19), *Relinquebatur ut. . . tantum. . . noceretur quantum. . . milites efficere poterant, where the relative clause is essential, but is not attracted.*

How, then, shall the rival claims of these two constructions be settled when the conflict comes, as it always does, in subjunctives subordinate to indirect questions, commands, requests, permissions, fears, and purposes. On the one hand is Attraction, with its failures far outnumbering its successes; natural enough, but illogical; a tendency only, and one which the great master of Latin style seems rather successfully to have resisted. On the other hand is the Indirect Subordinate Clause, which, whatever its origin, has come to be felt as a definite and almost imperative reason for the subjunctive, since most of the apparent exceptions are easily explained as not intended to be part of the quoted thought or speech. But both explanations are clearly possible, and the unreasoned feeling of each intelligent reader may well be allowed to influence his decision. If any one feels sure that a subordinate clause in a command after *impero ut* is attracted into the mood of its superior verb, and that a subjunctive after *iubeo* and an infinitive is attracted by that infinitive or by the subjunctive that might have been used with a different verb of ordering; and if, when Caesar says (*B. G. 5.5*) he feared a disturbance in Gaul while he was away—*cum ipse abesset, motum in Gallia verebatur*—if, I say, any one feels that the *cum*-clause is attracted from the future indicative of the original thought into the subjunctive by the subjunctive that might have been used in place of the accusative case, he cannot be proved wrong. But, when the evidence and the arguments are all weighed in the balance, I am constrained to believe that the beam will tip rather heavily toward the Indirect Subordinate Clause.

THE ROXBURY SCHOOL,
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BERNARD M. ALLEN

THE LOEB CLASSICAL LIBRARY AGAIN

In *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 12.49-50, 57-58, 65-66, 13. 145-147, 153-154, 161-162, 169-170, I dealt with various recent translations of the Classics, and especially with volumes of the Loeb Classical Library. It is time to note various additions, made within the last year or so, to this Library.

First, then, mention may be made of Volumes 8, 9, and 10 of the translation of Plutarch's Lives, by B. Perrin. Volume 8 contains the lives of Sertorius and Eumenes, Phocion and Cato the Younger, and a rendering of Plutarch's Comparison of Sertorius and Eumenes. In Volume 9 we find the lives of Demetrius and Antony, Pyrrhus and Gaius Marius, in Volume 10 the lives of Agis and Cleomenes, Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus, Philopoemen and Flamininus. For reviews of Volumes 6, 8, 9, by Professor Roger Miller Jones, the reader may consult *Classical Philology* 13. 399-401, 16.298-300. For notices in *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* of earlier volumes see 7.192, 12.58, 13.146-147.

Volumes 2-3 of Professor Charles Forster Smith's translation of Thucydides have appeared. Volume 2 covers Books 3-4. It contains two maps, one of Central Greece and Peloponnesus, the other of Pylos and its Environs. Volume 3 covers Books 5-6. There are maps of The Battle of Amphipolis, Sicily, and the Siege of Syracuse. For a notice of Volumes 1-2, see *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 13.162.

Volume 2 of Senecae Ad Lucilium Epistulae Morales, by Dr. Richard M. Gummere, has appeared. This covers Letters 66 to 92. There is an Appendix (472-473) which presents some new readings found in the Codex Quirianus (Q), a manuscript of the ninth or the tenth century, which was published at Brescia, by Achilles Beltrami, in 1916. The manuscript includes Letters 1-88. Dr. Gummere's competence to deal with Seneca is well known; for some evidence of it see *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 7.125-128 (reviews of five books dealing with Seneca); 14.93-94 (a review of Francis Holland, Seneca); 14.154-160, The English Essay and Some of its Ancient Prototypes.

The second and concluding volume of the translation of Martial, covering Books 8-14, by Mr. Walter C. A. Ker, has appeared. There are several Indices, covering both volumes: Index of Proper Names (535-544); Index of First Lines (545-568). Mr. Ker has included also, on pages 520-531, the text and a translation of some twenty-two pieces, most of them short, ascribed to Martial, especially by a certain Hadrianus Junius Hadrianus (Adrien de Jonghe, 1512-1575) was a Dutch physician and scholar, who wrote commentaries on Plautus, Horace, Petronius, Seneca, and Martial. He was Rector of the College at Harlem. Of the first volume of Mr. Ker's translation of Martial I gave several specimens in *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 13.169-170.

We turn now to a translation, in two volumes, of The Correspondence of Marcus Cornelius Fronto, with Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, Lucius Verus, Antoninus Pius, and Various Friends, by C. R. Haines. The statement on the title page that this correspondence is "edited and for the first time translated into English" must be amended to read 'for the first time translated completely into English'. Mr. Haines himself, in his Bibliography, i. xlv-xlv, and in The Classical Review 34.14-15, refers to translations into English of parts of the Correspondence.

Mr. Haines has himself constituted a new text, chiefly on the basis of the labors of Edmund Hauler; for these there is a full page of references, in the Bibliography (xlvii-xlviii).

In his Introduction, Mr. Haines deals with the ups and downs of Fronto's fame, until the discovery, by Cardinal Mai, in 1815, and later, of portions of a palimpsest manuscript of Fronto; with parts of the manuscript itself; with investigations covering twenty years or more which Dr. Edmund Hauler of Vienna has devoted to the manuscript; and with the references to Fronto in later Latin writers, etc.

Mr. Haines takes great pains (xxix-xxxii) to defend Fronto from the criticisms that have been passed upon him because of his love of archaism. Here,

it seems to me, he has suffered from rather serious confusion. This appears from the following paragraph (xxix):

It has too hastily been assumed that he slighted the great writers of the best age, except Cicero and Sallust, and totally ignored the silver age authors except Lucan and Seneca. But he constantly imitates Terence, recognizes the literary eminence of Caesar and quotes him with approval, calls Lucretius sublime, quotes him, and ranks him with his prime favourites, quotes Horace, whom he calls *memorabilis*, more than once, shows an intimate knowledge of Vergil, and borrows from Livy. He also shows some acquaintance with Quintilian, Tacitus and Juvenal.

Mr. Haines might have profited a good deal from two studies, in English, of Aulus Gellius (perhaps, however, these papers are not easily accessible in England). One is a paper, Archaism in Aulus Gellius, which I contributed, in 1894, to the volume entitled Classical Studies in Honour of Henry Drisler (126-171). The other is a Columbia University dissertation, by Dr. W. E. Foster, entitled Studies in Archaism in Aulus Gellius (privately printed in 1912). In my paper (126-141), I discussed more fully, I venture to think, than had been done before, or has been done since, the history of that archaizing tendency which culminated in the second century A. D., under the influence, on the one hand, of the Emperor Hadrian, and, on the other, of Fronto. I wrote there especially of Aulus Gellius (of whose relation to Fronto Professor Haines says not a word). In that discussion I made it plain that the 'ancients', or, as Gellius himself calls them, the *veteres*, were ever with Gellius, and that they formed for him the final court of appeals on all matters relating to grammar, lexicography, or literary criticism (126-129). I then showed (129-138) who were meant by the *veteres*. For Gellius himself, they included preeminently Plautus and Ennius among the poets, Cato Censor among the orators. Among other writers whom Gellius esteemed may be mentioned Caecilius, Lucilius, Claudius Quadrigarius, Valerius Antias, Varro, Sallust, Cicero, Vergil, all of whom belonged to a time long prior to his own. In all this Gellius was in harmony with Fronto. The point Mr. Haines seems not to have realized was, that, to Fronto and to Gellius, Cicero himself, Vergil and Sallust, Cato, Terence and Plautus belonged to the *veteres*, to the *antiqui*. We have only to study Mr. Haines's own Index of Names to confute him, and to support what I wrote long years ago. Cato Censor, Plautus, Sallust, Terence figure there far more than does Horace or Vergil. There is no mention at all of Martial, or Ovid, or Tibullus, or Propertius, or Pliny the Younger. In my paper, I noted that the strife between the *veteres* and the moderns was as old at least as Horace and Sallust, that throughout the first century A. D. the moderns reigned supreme, but that in the second century, especially under the influence of Hadrian and Fronto, the archaists gained the upper hand. I noted also that in Hadrian's time the archaizing tendency in Greek art was strong and that even in literature, among the Greeks, the self-same archaizing tendency made itself felt. On page

138 I showed, by Fronto's own words, his bias toward the archaic writers. For Fronto as an archaist I may refer, now, to M. Schanz, *Geschichte der Römischen Literatur*, Dritter Teil², page 102 (Munich, 1905). Finally, on pages 139-141, I considered the relation of Gellius to Fronto. My conclusion was that Fronto exercised a considerable influence upon Gellius, but that Gellius was not a pupil of Fronto, because there are important differences between the two men.

Dr. Foster had something to say (4-6) of the "intense archaizing fervor which characterized the literary spirit of the second Christian century".

In the paragraphs cited above from Mr. Haines, we have the statement that Fronto "showed an intimate knowledge of Vergil". One would naturally infer from this that the Correspondence of Fronto itself shows this knowledge. It does not do so, at least not unmistakably (see Mr. Haines's own Index of Names, 2344, under Vergil). Mr. Haines himself supported his statement not by quotations from Fronto, or by a reference to his Index, to form part of Volume 2, but by a reference, in a footnote, to Gellius 2.26. There, certainly, in §§ 11 and 18, Fronto shows a good knowledge of Vergil. But we may note, what Mr. Haines should have noted, that there, in the same breath with Vergil, Fronto cites Ennius and Pacuvius (12, 18).

To Professor Haines's Bibliography may be added my own discussion of Fronto, referred to above, and that of Dr. Foster. Of the book by Miss M. D. Brock, entitled *Studies in Fronto and his Age* (Cambridge University Press, 1911), Professor Haines says (xlv), "... the whole book is most helpful to the student of Fronto and his literary claims". However, Dr. Foster (11-14) found it necessary to take issue, rather sharply, with Miss Brock at several points.

Professor Haines arranges the correspondence in what he believes to be chronological sequence. He dates the letters by years. One very sensible thing done by him must be strongly commended. He prefixes to each letter a reference showing where the letter may be found in the edition of S. A. Naber (Leipzig, Teubner, 1867). This is important, because references to Fronto, in our dictionaries and handbooks, so long have been made by Naber's edition.

In conclusion, it may be pointed out that, in *The Classical Review* 34.14-18 (February-March, 1920), Professor Haines published an excellent article labelled simply Fronto. This deals briefly with the life and work of Fronto, and seeks to show, by quotations in English, some of the characteristics of the correspondence.

Of Professor A. M. Harmon's excellent translation of Lucian mention was made in *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 6.223, 12. 50. Volume 3 has now appeared. This contains translations of

The Dead Come to Life, or The Fisherman; The Double Indictment, or Trials by Jury; On Sacrifices; The Ignorant Book-Collector; The Dream, or Lucian's Career; The Parasite, Parasitic Art; The Lover of Lies, or The Doubter; The Judgment of the Goddesses; On Salaried Posts in Great Houses; Index.

Professor Carleton L. Brownson, College of the City of New York, has published a rendering of Xenophon, *Hellenica* 6-7, and *Anabasis* 1-3. The book also contains an Index to the *Hellenica* (495-514), and a map showing *The March of the Ten Thousand*.

The second volume of the translation of Plato, by Professor H. N. Fowler, of Western Reserve University, has appeared. This contains a translation of the *Theaetetus* and the *Sophistes*.

In one volume we find a translation of Callimachus and Lycophron, by A. W. Mair, Professor of Greek in Edinburgh University, and of Aratus, *Phaenomena*, by G. R. Mair, Headmaster of Speers School, Heath. The authors hope that the volume "will be found helpful as an introduction to the Alexandrine literature". For each author translated there is an Introduction, dealing with his life, his works, the manuscripts, and kindred matters, and a bibliography. In this respect the volume is far superior to most of the volumes in the Loeb Classical Library, and sets an example to be followed in the rest of the Library. The pieces of Callimachus translated include Hymns, Epigrams, and various Fragments (*Aitia*, *Lock of Berenice*, *Branchus*, *Hecale*, etc.). The *Phaenomena* of Aratus is translated. Students of Lucretius and more especially of Vergil ought to welcome this version. Cicero, when *admodum adulescentulus*, translated this work. Germanicus Caesar, nephew of Tiberius, also made a version of it, of which 857 lines survive. Lastly, the volume contains a version of the *Alexandra* of Lycophron.

A most welcome volume, especially to the student of Roman comedy, is one by Professor Francis G. Allinson, of Brown University: *Menander—The Principal Fragments*. The General Introduction (vii-xxxi) deals with the Transmission of Menander (ix-xi), Life (xii-xv), The New Comedy in Menander (xv-xix), Greek Vocabulary and Style (xix-xx), Sources and Legatees (xx-xxi: among the "Legatees" are Plautus and Terence). Then follow discussions of The Extant Writings (xxiii-xxiv), The Text (xxv-xxvi), Bibliography (xxvii-xxxi).

In this volume, too, as in the Callimachus-Aratus-Lycophron volume, the Introduction is a serious piece of work.

The pieces translated are the following:

The Arbitrants (1-127); *The Girl from Samos* (130-193); *The Girl who Gets her Hair Cut Short* (197-281); *The Hero* (284-305); *Fragments From Sixty-Seven Identified Plays* (308-461); *An Unidentified Comedy* (464-473); *Selections from Unidentified Minor Fragments* (476-535).

The translations of the minor fragments are, often, in prose. Professor Allinson felt himself at liberty (viii) to treat each of these as a unit, "versifying those only which seem more vivid in verse". In the verse-ports of this translation, he uses the "six-stress iambic verse". This he admits to be somewhat unfamiliar to English ears (viii-ix), "but the continuity of the Greek, often unbroken from line to line, seems to him to be thus more easily reproduced as a *tertium quid* between prose and verse".

Professor Allinson declares, finally, that "he has not felt at liberty to try to make the English more racy than the original by introducing tempting, but anachronistic, modern colloquialisms that would obscure the *milieu* of Menander". He gave, at greater length, his views about translation in a paper entitled *The Transvaluation of Greek and Latin*, read before the meeting of The Classical Association of New England, at Brown University, on April 7, 1916. An abstract of the paper appeared in the Eleventh Annual Bulletin of the Association, 11-12. Professor Allinson distinguished transvaluation from translation; the former must include, in addition to the bald content, other elements, such as the form, style, and environment of the original. To him the versions of Aristophanes, by Rogers, seem on the whole a happy combination of both purposes. Professor Allinson urged further that the main purpose in translating the Classics should be to transvaluate antiquity, not to write modern literature.

(To be concluded)

C. K.

AMERICAN ACADEMY IN ROME

Under dates of November 1, December 1, and January 1, Professor George M. Whicher, of Hunter College, New York City, who is this year Professor in charge of the School for Classical Studies, part of the American Academy in Rome, sent News Letters to Mr. C. Grant La Farge, head of the Academy. It is the first time copies of such Letters have been sent directly to *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY*.

Professor Whicher and Professor Nelson Glenn McCrea, of Columbia University, who is Annual Professor for 1921-1922 in the School of Classical Studies, reached Naples on August 1. After a short stay at Sorrento and Capri, they went to Rome. Later, in the summer, they made a visit to Florence and inspected the Etruscan remains in the Museum there. The programme of work for the first two months of the School, October and November, followed the usual scheme, utilizing the fine weather of the autumn for excursions to sites in Latium and Etruria, and for visits to Museums under expert guidance.

Professor Whicher has been particularly active in an effort to unite the aims, and, whenever possible, the activities of the two Schools that form the parts of the Academy—the School of Fine Arts and the School of Classical Studies. He reports with special pleasure that one of the Classical Fellows, Miss Ernestine P. Franklin, has already undertaken to collaborate with Mr. Hafner, Fellow in Architecture, in making a restoration of the Basilica of Constantine. He continues as follows:

"The Italy-American Society of Rome, with the encouragement of the Ministry of Public Instruction and under the patronage of the American Ambassador, is undertaking to establish a Summer School for Americans. I was invited to join the Committee formed for this purpose, but, in view of the Academy's plans for the same end, it did not seem advisable to accept the invitation. However, I have attended the meetings and given the Committee the best advice at my command. It seems to me probable that our own efforts to establish a Summer School might best take the form of cooperation with the work of this Committee".

The roster of the School for the current year is as follows: Fellows of the Academy, Dr. W. R. Bryan,

Professor W. S. Messer (of Dartmouth College), Miss Ernestine P. Franklin; Sheldon Fellow (Harvard University), Harry J. Leon; Registered Students, Miss Josephine Abel, A. E. Finkler, Mrs. H. Y. Chase, Mrs. C. F. Urie, Professor Grant Showerman, University of Wisconsin, Professor Arthur L. Wheeler, Bryn Mawr College, Professor Cleveland K. Chase, Hamilton College, Professor J. G. Winter, University of Michigan, Dr. T. Leslie Shear, Columbia University, and Professor J. Leverett Moore, Vassar College.

Dr. Bryan has been steadily at work on his monograph on *Hut Urns*, and has gone to Perugia, Assisi, and other Etruscan centers to pursue his investigations. Mr. Leon went to Naples at the end of October to engage in research in the Library there, in accordance with directions received from Professor Rand. Assistant Professor Curtis, of the Academy, in addition to his series of Museum lectures, has been engaged in reading the proofs of a monograph on the *Cults of Campania*, by former Fellow Roy C. Peterson, a task of considerable difficulty. The volume will contain some four hundred pages and will be the first number of the new series of Papers and Monographs of the Academy.

The period from November 7-11, which had been purposely left open, that students might be free to go on special trips before the winter came on, proved to be specially inclement: "There was snow on the Sabine Hills; rain, cold winds, and cloudy days in all parts of Latium, indeed all over Italy". Professor Showerman gave two lectures, *The Earliest Men of Latium*, and *The Earliest Men of Rome*, which are, in effect, chapters of his projected book, *Eternal Rome*. To get additional material for his course on the *Building Materials of Ancient Rome*, Professor Whicher visited Carrara, Seravezza, and Pietrasanta, the chief centers of the marble industry of Italy. He collected specimens, and took photographs for lantern-slides. He has also been investigating the possibility of securing for the Academy a representative collection of marbles and allied building materials, including not only those found in the ruins of ancient Rome or now incorporated in her structures, but specimens as well from the quarries and the marble-working centers of modern Italy and Greece. The Academy has an opportunity, he reports, if the necessary money can be found, to make a start by purchasing a collection of over 1,000 pieces, about four by three inches in size, carefully polished and labeled by a Roman gentleman who for many years has studied the subject with great care.

Professor McCrea began, in December, a course of lectures on *The Aeneid of Vergil as a Poem of Italian Nationality*.

Alone, or in company with Professor McCrea, Professor Whicher, in December, visited and studied the quarries of travertine at Bagni di Tivoli, of peperino at Marino, of tufa on the Via Salaria and Monte Verde, of Pozzolana at Salone, and the extensive cuttings for brick-clay in the so-called *Valle dell'Inferno*. He also made photographs and gathered specimens, wherever possible.

Dr. Messer is at work on a paper, *The Relation of the Scaenae Frons to Pictorial Representations in Roman Art*. Other activities centering in the School are studies in Etruscan Art, by Dr. Shear, in Roman Costume, by Mrs. Shear, in History and Art, by Professor and Mrs. Chase, and in Greek Papyri from Egypt, by Professor Winter.

There is cordial cooperation between the School and the British School at Rome, and with the Italian scholars. In December, Dr. Giuseppe Lugli gave three lectures, in Italian: *The Villa of Domitian at Castel Gandolfo*; *The Camp of the Legio II Parthica at Albano*; *The Villa of Horace in the Sabine Hills*.

C. K.

THE NEW YORK CLASSICAL CLUB

Scholarship Awards

The twenty-third award of the Scholarships of The New York Classical Club was decided by competitive examinations held Saturday, January 14, 1922, at Hunter College.

The winner of the Latin Scholarship is Rosalie Kant, of Hunter College High School, with 86%. Honorable mention was won by Theodore St. Croix, of Curtis High School, and Goldie Terr, of Hunter College High School.

The Greek Scholarship goes to Jennie Rochmis, of Eastern District High School, who made 86%. To the same School belong the pupils who made honorable mention, Isadore Glaubiger and Yetta Samuels.

This is the eighth time that Eastern District High School has won the Greek Scholarship. Her nearest rivals are Wadleigh High School and Erasmus Hall High School, with two victories each. On the Latin side, it is the third victory for Hunter College High School, which has been surpassed only by Erasmus Hall High School, and Morris High School, with four victories each. Curtis, Jamaica, and Newtown High Schools follow farther down the list.

The Latin Scholarship amounts to \$150, the Greek to \$75. They are awarded to those pupils in the Public High Schools of New York City who have completed the four year course in Latin, or the three year course in Greek, and who on entering College continue the study of Latin or Greek.

The Latin Scholarship, which was established in 1910, and the Greek, which followed in 1915, were at first awarded annually on the basis of Regents' examination records. In 1919 the Club founded its present Scholarship Fund, and has since awarded its Scholarships semiannually to the winner of special competitive examinations of its own, which are similar to the so-called Comprehensive tests set by the College Entrance Examination Board.

HARWOOD HOADLEY, *Chairman,*
Committee on Award of Scholarships

THE NEW YORK CLASSICAL CLUB

The New York Classical Club held a meeting on February 18, at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

A report from Dr. Harwood Hoadley, Chairman of the Scholarship Committee, was followed by an entertaining talk by Professor Walton B. McDaniel, of the University of Pennsylvania, on the subject of his wanderings through Italy and Greece. Dr. McDaniel, bred, as he jocularly explained, to be a teacher of Latin, though born to the nobler career of vagrancy, showed in delightful manner how he had combined his two vocations on the occasion of his European rambles. He has discovered many traces of the Greece and the Italy of antiquity in the Greece and the Italy of to-day, thanks to his process of getting close to (human) nature, as he follows little-travelled paths on (and off) donkey-back, and comes into close contact with the peasantry, in the third-class compartments of the railroads, and even in their own homes. In consequence he has made discoveries not included in Cook's tours or in Baedeker's Manuals: he has found Greek olive-presses like those in use two millennia ago, and Italian plows like those which Vergil knew; he has seen Etruscan frescoes come to life; and he has recognized old superstitions, such as that of the evil eye. Above all, he has grown to know the people of both nations: the courteous, intelligent Italian, and the curious, argumentative Greek. He has met the women-folk, too, who are more in evidence in Italy than in Greece, and the children, whom he found obstreperous and fun-loving in Italy, but shier in Greece. The

address was accompanied by pictures which partook of the humor and vividness that characterized the speaker's words.

HUNTER COLLEGE

E. ADELAIDE HAHN

CLASSICAL ARTICLES IN NON-CLASSICAL PERIODICALS
VI

New Statesman—Oct. 15, The Sons of Columella, Edward R. Pease.—Oct. 22, The Sons of Columella, V. Scholderer.—Oct. 29, The Sons of Columella, Edward R. Pease; The Sons of Columella, Vernon Rendall.—Nov. 5, The Farmers and the Combines and the Sons of Columella, W. M. Crook; Jane Austen's Scholarship, R. W. Chapman [a most interesting series of letters, such as one finds far more frequently in English than in American periodicals, dealing with Mrs. Dashwood's remark in Jane Austen's *Sense and Sensibility*, Chapter XIX, "Your sons will be brought up to as many pursuits, employments, professions, and trades as Columella's"; Mr. Pease in his original letter asks for the exact meaning of this remark, and Mr. Chapman settles the matter by showing that the reference is to an English work called *Columella*, by Richard Graves, not to the Roman writer].—Nov. 5, Essays Classical and Modern, F. W. H. Myers, anonymously reviewed ["The work of a fine and catholic spirit"].

New York Times—Dec. 25, Rome's Stoic Emperor after Eighteen Centuries, Charlotte B. Jordan [a review of Henry Dwight Sedgwick, *Life of Marcus Aurelius*; the book is described as a "discriminating study" with "countless little humanizing touches"; Marcus is compared to Washington and to Lincoln]; Herodotus of Fishermen, Henry Van Dyke [a review, continued by an anonymous writer, of William Radcliffe, *Fishing from the Earliest Times*. The book is "learned, curious, entertaining and instructive", "a most remarkable collection of well-digested data on fish, fishing and the instruments used. . . . a book on ancient habits, on old literatures, on mythologies. . . . There is a section devoted to Greek and Roman fishing", including Homer, Hesiod, Plato, Aristotle, the two Plinys, Martial, Theocritus, Plutarch, Appian, Athenaeus, Aelian, Ausonius, and Archimedes].

Phi Beta Kappa Key—Oct., To Love, James Poyntz Nelson [a rhymed translation of an ode of Anacreon].

Revue Archéologique—Oct., Le Prétendu Tombeau Antique de Neuvy-Pailloux, Adrien Blanchet; Commerce du Plomb à l'Époque Romaine d'après les Lingots Estampillés, Maurice Besnier; Observations sur Valentin et le Valentinisme, Salomon Reinach; Sostratos de Cnidi et la Vertu des Formules Invisibles, W. Deonna; reviews, by S. R. (= Salomon Reinach), of the following: La Chlamyde Grecque Étudiée sur le Modèle Vivant, Heuzey; Le Blessé Défaillant de Crésilas (in Plato, Republic 4, 106.1); Manuel d'Archéologie Romaine, Tome II, R. Cagnat and V. Chapot; Catalogue of the Acropolis Museum, Vol. II, Sculpture and Architectural Fragments, Stanley Casson, with a section upon the terracottas, by Dorothy Brooke; Recherches sur l'Ephébie Attique et en Particulier, sur la Date de l'Institution, Alice Brenot; Die Exegeten und Delphi, Avel W. Persson; La Rome Antique, Histoire-Guide des Monuments, L. Homo.

Revue de l'Histoire des Religions—May-June, Origin and Meaning of Apple Cults, J. Rendel Harris, reviewed by J. Toutain.

Revue de Philosophie—Aug., Compendio di Storia della Filosofia Greca, E. Zeller, Tradotto da Vittorio

Santali [in this Italian version of Zeller's standard work, the text of the original is closely followed and faithfully rendered, and the appended bibliography of Greek philosophy is good, though not complete].

Revue Universitaire—Nov., Pour le Grec, Marcel Espy; La Sixième et la Grammaire Latine, Gustave Leprince; *Chronique du Mois*, André Balz [France is undergoing a "crise de l'enseignement secondaire", doubtless in part precipitated by the Great War, but, according to many, the logical outcome of the adoption of the "programmes de 1902", utilitarian and 'encyclopedic' in their character, a revision of which is now demanded. These three articles all oppose the encyclopedic quality of the present course of study, and the first two strongly favor a return to the older, classical type of education. The first attributes the glory of France to the high ideals produced by the study of antiquity. The second article stresses the importance of the beginners' class in Latin, and the desirability of accuracy rather than rapidity, of quality rather than quantity. The methods used in teaching Modern Languages should not be applied to Latin: "l'enseignement du latin s'infecte de méthode directe"].

Rivista di Filosofia—June, Platon und Sokrates, Carl Siegal, reviewed by G. M. [Plato's treatment of Socrates is less the description of a philosophic life, than the philosophic description of a life].

The Saturday Review—Dec. 3, E. B. M. [a brief letter, applying Juvenal 10.77-82 to the present state of England].

School and Society—Dec. 31, A Study of 1,000 Errors in Latin Prose Composition, C. W. Odell.

Scientific American—Jan., Recent Discoveries in Greek Lands [a sketch, based on Discovery in Greek Lands, F. H. Marshall. For a review of the book see *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 14.166-167].

Scottish Geographical Magazine—Oct., Geographic Aspects of Tradition, Rachel M. Fleming [the article stresses the dependence of early man upon his geographic background. There is some slight reference to the Greeks].

Spectator—Dec. 3, Verissimus [an unsigned review of Henry Dwight Sedgwick, Life of Marcus Aurelius, which is called "delightful"].

The World's Work—Dec., Education for What? [an unsigned editorial, commenting on the article, The Iron Man, by Arthur Pound, in *The Atlantic Monthly*, Oct.].

Zeitschrift für Aesthetik und Allgemeine Kunstwissenschaft, XV. 2 (1920)—Vom Altertum zur Gegenwart. Das Gymnasium und die Neue Zeit [author not given], reviewed by Max Dessoir.—XV. 4 (1921), Kunstcharaktere Südabendländischer Völker, Otto Höver [the first part deals with the Dorians and the Ionians, the second with the Italians]; Schiller und die Griechische Tragödie, Melitta Gerhard, reviewed by Erich Aron.

HUNTER COLLEGE

E. ADELAIDE HAHN
HELEN H. TANZER

IS THE 'RICOGNIZIONE DEL CADAVERE' A SURVIVAL OF A PAGAN CUSTOM?

Professor Eugene S. McCartney, in *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 15.128, maintains that the 'Ricognizione del Cadavere', as described by The Chicago Tribune, of January 22 last, is a survival of a pagan custom. He invites teachers of Vergil to compare it with Aeneid 6.505-506: Tunc egomet tumulum Rhoeteo litore inanem constitui et magna Manis ter voce vocavi.

Without entering into a discussion of the significance of the *conclamatio* as practised by the Greeks and the Romans, may I say that the declaration that we have in the *Ricognizione* a survival of the *conclamatio* seems to me unconvincing? I might accept it if it were demonstrated that the circumstances are exactly parallel, or if we could point to a traditional proof in favor of it. Is the parallel of the situations so striking? The scene described by the Chicago Tribune is evidently meant to be a recognition of the death of the Pope by a duly appointed official: the Cardinal calls the Pope three times by his name, and, receiving no answer, says to the bystanders, 'The Pope is really dead'. This ceremony takes place shortly after the death, and is entirely independent of the funeral, which may be held several days later.

In Aeneid 6.505-506, we have the erection of a cenotaph and the calling of the Manes, which we may interpret as an invitation to the soul of the dead to come and occupy the tomb erected in his honor. Are not the situations entirely different?

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J. M. HERROUET

PROFESSOR MCCARTNEY'S REPLY

In my note I did not mean to imply that there was any similarity except in the calling of the name of the departed three times. The writer of the article on Funus in Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities says that the *conclamatio* is "a custom still in use at the death-bed of a pope". Is it at all essential in the case of a survival for the situations to be exactly alike?

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY EUGENE S. MCCARTNEY

THE CLASSICAL CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA

The 161st meeting of The Classical Club of Philadelphia was held on Friday evening, March 3, with twenty-two members present. The paper, presented by Professor L. A. Post, of Haverford College, dealt with the Epitrepontes of Menander. After mentioning the fact that the high estimate of the art of Menander which was held by antiquity had suffered eclipse since the discovery of substantial portions of his plays, Professor Post made a warm defense of the dramatist. He gave a complete analysis of the plot of the play under discussion, and praised the plot, characterization, situations, and humor. The paper closed with a sparkling translation of the entire play, so far as we have it.

The 162nd meeting was held on Friday, April 7. Fifty members and guests were present. Professor William Romaine Newbold, of the University of Pennsylvania, gave an illustrated account of the famous Cipher Manuscript of Roger Bacon. This manuscript is in an excellent state of preservation. Not the least remarkable feature of it lies in the drawings, in color, with which it is copiously illustrated. A study of these drawings seems to show that Bacon possessed both the telescope and the microscope, and that he anticipated by centuries modern discoveries in astronomy and biology. To all this Bacon joins much speculative philosophy and astrology.

The manuscript defied all attempts at decipherment until Professor Newbold discovered the key to the unbelievably complicated cipher, and succeeded in reading considerable portions of it. The very letters of which the cipher is composed are themselves made up of other letters almost microscopically small, and all functioning in the structure of the cipher.

B. W. MITCHELL,
Secretary